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SALANG HIGHWAY BLOCKED; 8 DIE IN SNOW DRIFTS

CARIKAR, Feb. 3, (Bakhtar).—Snow drifts in Haft Tanor and Gahwara Sang area on the Salang highway during the past two days have caused eight known deaths. The drifts buried 12 vehicles which were unearthed from under the snow yesterday. All six occupants of a Volga car were trapped in their car and the bodies were recovered yesterday.

Bodies of a work corps mechanic and the driver of a Montaz gas tanker were also recovered. One person, commandant of a Work Corps unit, is missing and some others are also feared to have been caught in fast moving snow drifts.

The Salang pass maintenance units, helped by the personnel and equipment from the Pule Khumri-Sheberghan highway pr-

oject, have so far managed only to make way for the snow clearing and shoveling equipment.

The highway remains closed to the traffic. It is blocked at several points.

A bus was also caught in the drifting snow. All of the 35 passengers were rescued by the highway maintenance units. A medical team with food and clothing supplies has been rushed from Charikar to help drivers and passengers stranded in roadside tea houses.

The Public Works Ministry has requested all drivers not to use the Salang highway until further notice.

The Sheber pass to Bamian is also closed. The pass is covered with two metres of snow and there is one and a half metres in the Shunbul area.

The windstorm in Charikar subsided early Saturday and conditions in the city are back to normal. Telephone communication has been resumed and electricity lines have been repaired.

The city of Charikar remained deserted for over 24 hours due to strong winds blowing snow.

Nixon consults Eisenhower on Mideast problem

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, (AP).—President Nixon said Sunday night that "we are considering all the initiatives we might take to defuse the situation" in the Middle East.

This was after Nixon had spent 50 minutes consulting former President Dwight D. Eisenhower on the critical Middle Eastern problem, along with the situation in the NATO alliance. The two met at Eisenhower's suite at Walter Reed army hospital where the five-star general is convalescing from a series of heart attacks.

Nixon said, too, that "yes", he plans to talk with his predecessor, Lyndon B. Johnson, about the crisis in the Middle East. Nixon said that procedures have been set up for keeping Johnson briefed completely.

Nixon took Henry A. Kissinger, his top assistant on national security affairs, along to the hospital conference with Eisenhower.

The chief executive talked briefly with reporters afterward on the steps of the hospital building.

Nixon was reminded at a news conference Monday he had characterized the Middle East situation a potentially explosive, and was asked whether there was any change now.

"No," he replied, "the situation is as I described it last Monday. We have done nothing during this week to change it."

It was then that he said initiatives that might defuse the situation were being considered.

Nixon said he got some excellent advice from Eisenhower. He said he was impressed with the general's knowledge of problems involved in the Mideast area, and the personalities and forces involved.

The president said Eisenhower also had some comment on the policy decisions his administration is considering, but went into no details on this.

Iraq will continue hanging Israeli spies in public

CAIRO, Feb. 3, (DPA).—Iraq has to date not feared any other country and will continue to hang spies in the biggest squares in Iraq if they have been found guilty. Iraqi Information Minister Abdullah Al Samarra, said at a press conference in Cairo Saturday.

The minister is attending a conference of Arab information ministers in the Egyptian capital which opened yesterday.

Those sentenced had not been hanged because of their religion, but for espionage for Israel.

The Israeli protests proved this. These protests, he said, were aimed at creating the atmosphere for a new attack on the Iraqi army.

"If some people are opposed to our methods," he said, "with reference to criticism by the Egyptian daily 'Al Ahram', then we declare that we have executed spies and not innocent people."

Samarra gave as reason for the rejection of the Security Council's Middle East resolution of November 1969 that the resolution "liquidated" the Palestine problem in favour of Israel.

Farhadi returns from Delhi

KABUL, Feb. 3, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdol Ghaffour Ravan Farhadi, returned to Kabul yesterday following a week's visit to India.

He participated in a seminar in Delhi that served as preparatory meeting for the UNESCO sponsored symposium on truth and nonviolence in Gandhi's humanism which is to take place in October.

Twenty-five scholars and writers who have made studies and published works on Gandhi and who represent significant thought and cultural trends will participate.

It was also decided at the seminar that UNESCO should enter into consultations with the member countries National UNESCO Commissions on preparing a list of individuals who should be invited to take part in the symposium.

Preparation of a number of working papers for the symposium was also recommended by the seminar.

In accordance with a proposal by Farhadi, who participated in the seminar as member of the Afghan National UNESCO Commission, some of the working papers should be on the application of Gandhi's principles to national and international questions.

TED KENNEDY URGES END TO ABM RACE

UNITED STATES, Feb. 3. Senator Edward Kennedy, brother of the late President, has called on the Nixon administration to halt any construction of anti-missile sites as a contribution to the cause of world peace.

In a letter to the new Defence Secretary, Laird, Senator Kennedy said that a freeze on the building of such sites for the American anti-ballistic missile, Sentinel, intended as a shield against China, would provide an unparalleled opportunity to lessen world tension.

Nasser offers 5 concessions in return for captured lands

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, (Reuters).—UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser, in a magazine interview has said he will grant five concessions, including a declaration of non-belligerence, in return for an Israeli pullback from territory occupied in the 1967 Mideast war.

The Egyptian leader, in a 2,500-word question-and-answer session in Newsweek magazine was asked how Israel's security would be enhanced by a troop withdrawal now, and what quid-pro-quo the Arab states would offer for evacuation.

President Nasser's concessions are:

1. A declaration of non-belligerence.
2. The recognition of the right of each country to live in peace.
3. The territorial integrity of all nations in the Middle East, including Israel, in recognised and secure borders.
4. Freedom of navigation on international waters.
5. A just solution to the Palestinian refugee problem.

Nasser's five points echo key sections of a Security Council resolution on the Middle East adopted on November 22, 1967.

The Egyptian president, in what was described as the first interview he has given to a Western journalist in more than a year, declined to say if he would be prepared to sit down with the Israelis to discuss other issues if she were to pull back as the first phase of a settlement.

He told Newsweek's senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave: "I could not give you any answer about that until they pull out. Obviously, you would not sit down with a foreign power occupying part of the U.S. until it withdrew."

Nasser said he would not agree to keep Sinai demilitarised if Israel withdrew to its pre-June 1967 borders.

Israeli police baton-charge 3000 Gaza girls

TEL AVIV, Feb. 3, (Reuters).—Forty young Arab girls were admitted to hospital after Israeli troops baton-charged a group of about 3,000 rioting high school girls in the streets of Gaza yesterday.

The riot, which followed the sentencing of three girl students to prison for from two to three years for alleged guerrilla activities, was described as the most serious for a long time in Gaza.

About 90 girls were hurt when police charged the group with batons to quell the disturbance.

Forty girls were admitted to hospital, three of them with fractures and others with lighter injuries. The remainder were sent home after first aid treatment.

Opposition calls Ayub's offer "nothing"

KARACHI, Feb. 3, (Reuters).—Pakistanis watched yesterday for signs that an offer of talks from President Ayub Khan might ease the country's political crisis.

But as the president made his offer in a nationwide broadcast Sunday night, fresh violence erupted in East Pakistan and one leftist later claimed President Ayub had offered "nothing new".

During the past ten days the government has deployed the army in five major cities to quell disorders in which at least 31 people died. Some 1,700 people were arrested, including many leftists.

As the president offered to talk to "responsible" parties last night, fresh violence erupted at Bagerghat, East Pakistan, when police opened fire on anti-government student demonstrators. Two people were injured and 55 arrested.

Police used teargas and steel-tipped canes in Rawalpindi yesterday when they clashed with stone-throwing demonstrators.

In this atmosphere of tension, the country was yesterday assessing opposition leaders' reaction to President Ayub's offer of a conference on their demands for sweeping constitutional reform.



Ambassador Mousa Shafiq (left) and Tourigian signing the protocol.

Viet Cong military action drawing closer to Saigon

SAIGON, Feb. 3, (AFP).—B-52 bombers blasted troop concentrations in four tactical regions, in the biggest bombing mission this year, as Viet Cong military actions were reportedly drawing closer to the capital.

The bombers made eight raids over a 24-hour period and dropped nearly 1,000 tons of explosives on areas where military clashes have been reported.

They struck at Quang Nam, Kontum, Tay Ninh, Binh Long, Vinh Long and areas close to Saigon.

The raids coincided with reports from South Vietnamese military sources that the National Liberation Front was preparing to attack Tay Ninh with the object of seizing the city.

They said South Vietnamese reinforcements had been sent to the city, 90 kms northwest of Saigon, which was being threatened by powerful Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces.

South Vietnamese information services have reported that two "enemy" divisions and elements of a third are at present in Tay Ninh province, bordering Cambodia.

South Vietnamese paratroopers yesterday discovered three, 122 mm rocket launchers and six dismantled rockets, six kms from Saigon, inside the capital's anti-rocket defense system.

A few hours earlier, special forces units killed 48 Viet Cong in an ambush 30 kms southeast of Saigon which was mounted as "enemy" troops, wearing bush hats and black trousers, approached in double file up a road.

Northwest of Saigon, American troops killed 56 Viet Cong or North Vietnamese in two actions.

In a clash in the delta, South Vietnamese troops reported killing 18 Viet Cong and capturing 57 light weapons.

Twenty-three Viet Cong were reported killed near Pleiku, in central highlands. Twenty-eight Viet Cong were killed and several taken prisoner close to Da Nang.

Troops on operations yesterday were supported by 227 tactical aircraft sorties and over 10,000 helicopter sorties.

On the southwest border of the plain of Reeds, Sporadic fighting continued between the American ninth infantry division and Viet Cong forces, limited at several battalions.

Fifty-three Viet Cong dead were found in a body-count carried out today after fighting yesterday.

The battle of Tan An, west in its seventh day is still characterised by attacks by Viet Cong forces which withdraw rapidly when American troops are nearby.

President Ayub said in his broadcast: "We will have no hesitation in accepting whatever can be decided by mutual discussions."

But, he added, proposals should not endanger Pakistan's integrity and security.

The left-leaning Peoples Party of the detained former foreign Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, claims however that it will not talk without a pledge of "abdication" by President Ayub. One leftist claims that he has offered nothing new and that his offer was merely an attempt to divide the opposition.

Air agreement with Lebanon signed in Beirut

KABUL, Feb. 3, (Bakhtar).—An agreement on air services between Afghanistan and the Lebanon was signed recently in Beirut. The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by Mohammad Mousa Shafiq, Afghan ambassador to Cairo, and for the Lebanon by Dr. Tourigian, the deputy minister for transportation. The initialing ceremonies took place at the Beirut airport administration building.

According to the agreement, a civil aviation delegation is to visit the Lebanon shortly to discuss with Lebanese civil aviation authorities problems related to air transportation between the two nations.

Representatives of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, Middle East Airlines, Ariana Afghan Airlines, and the cultural attaché at the Afghan embassy in Beirut, Mohammad Akram, were present at the initialing.

Afghan stamps take Prague bronze medal

KABUL, Feb. 3, (Bakhtar).—Afghan postal stamps have won a bronze medal for beauty and design at the Prague International Philately Exhibition. During this year the Postal Department of the Communications Ministry has issued 25 special stamps.

President of the department, Ghulam Mohammad Sekandar, said this year's philatelic exhibition in Prague was visited by large numbers of philatelists from around the world.

"Afghanistan's participation has helped introduce the quality of our stamps to world's philatelic circles", he said.

During the last few years, Afghanistan has participated in a number of such exhibitions and the popularity of the Afghan stamps among collectors is increasing around the world", he added.

The special stamps feature historical monuments, honour outstanding Afghans of the past, and commemorate certain days and principles.

Wilson, Kiesinger to discuss 3 nation A energy project

LONDON, Feb. 3, (Reuters).—A proposal to bring West Germany into a three-nation European atomic energy project will be discussed by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in Bonn next week, government officials confirmed yesterday.

A foreign office spokesman said this was on the agenda of talks with Dr. Kiesinger, the West German chancellor, devoted mainly to European defence and political questions.

The proposal is to form a consortium between Britain, Holland and West Germany for the production of peaceful purposes on enriched uranium by a new gas centrifuge method.

The project is already under discussion at a technical level and no decision is expected for some months, the foreign office spokesman said.

Government officials said the project was bound to arouse opposition in end outside Britain, as it linked a nuclear with two non-nuclear powers.

"But Britain would not go into this sort of collaboration if we thought it would be breaking the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty," the foreign office spokesman added.

He said it was hoped the project would produce cheaper power. But costs of establishing it were so high it had been considered necessary to join with other countries.

The right-wing Sunday Express commented yesterday that the implications of Britain sharing her nuclear knowhow with Holland and West Germany were great. And angry Russian reaction was automatic.

Iran submits first balanced budget in years

TEHRAN, Feb. 3, (DPA).—The Iranian government submitted the national budget for the next fiscal year beginning March 1969 to parliament yesterday.

The budget, the first balanced one in several years, provides for government expenditure of \$ 1,500 million from general revenues, \$ 155 million from special revenues and \$ 1,300 million from development revenues.

No new taxes have been included on the revenue side, but anticipated income from the present taxes have been expanded, specially custom revenues and oil income is expected to exceed \$ 1,000 million.

The budget calls for rigorous continuation of the fourth five-year development plan and there are no cuts on development and welfare projects.

A further \$ 30 million will be added to the civil service pension fund from the public fund. All government agencies have been allocated larger funds for the coming year.

Two important increases in the budget are those for education and defence. The latter increases by \$ 13.3 million to \$ 593.2 million.

Three province construction co. formed in Balkh

MAZARE SHARIF, Feb. 3, (Bakhtar).—A construction company under the name of Bukhdi, has been formed in Mazare Sharif with a floating capital of Af. 10,000,00 invested by local businessmen.

At a meeting yesterday, in the presence of the Balkh governor Eng. Mohammad Bashir Loudin, the officers of the company outlined the operation policy of the company. The president of the Balkh Chamber of Commerce, Mohammad Omar, was elected head of the company. Omar said the company will operate in Balkh, Fariab and Juzjan provinces.



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Food For Thought

There is never an instant's truce
between virtue and vice. Goodness
is the only investment that never

Henry David Thoreau

Expanding surface travel

Now that Haj pilgrimage caravans have proved to be successful operations in surface travel between Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia, we ought to plan such tours on regular basis for the benefit of the general public. Although buses started carrying pilgrims to Arabia only two years ago the experience gathered is enormous. The Daily Express Marathon which crossed Afghanistan in November actually proved that surface travel is best for sight seeing and adventure. It is also the most economical means of travel and can be undertaken practically between any two places on earth.

Since this is so, and the highways linking Afghanistan with other countries are satisfactory, it is time we prepare definite plans for establishing surface travel similar to the Haj caravans which cross several countries. We are sure that in a short time it will become popular not only among Afghans wanting to go abroad but also among tourists travelling to Asia. Students, who should be afforded opportunity of travelling to foreign countries to enlarge their vision about the possibilities of development and to expand their knowledge will especially be able to benefit by such economic and adventures trips.

So far travelling abroad is almost always done by air which is very costly and in terms of real travelling adventures and sight seeing very

useless. The air travel monopoly which has been broken in other parts of the world should also be broken in Afghanistan and the privileged few who travel should become privileged many.

To do this, the Afghan Tourist Bureau ought to take initiative in this regard as soon as possible. The bureau already has much experience in the field. It has been running coaches and private cars during the tourist season between Kabul and Bamian and other sites of tourist interest. It thus has experienced personnel to handle this kind of a job. Besides, since it has worldwide contacts with travel agencies and tourist organisations, it is in a position to make arrangements for accommodations for Afghan tourists in foreign countries.

It is also time the Ministry of Education seriously considered a plan to send university and even highschool students on short trips to some neighbouring countries. Such short excursions will make a lot of difference in the general outlook and further training of the students.

There are already reports that some foreign firms have shown interest in starting bus travel services between Afghanistan and European cities. Why should we not take the initiative and complete with such firms so that the profits from this new but expanding source may flow into our own pockets?

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywood* carried an editorial entitled "The Question of Recognition of the People's Republic of China". When the People's Republic of China came into being, it said, it was first of all recognised by Eastern bloc countries, later by nonaligned nations and afterwards by some of the Western bloc countries.

The last big Western country to recognise the People's Republic of China and establish diplomatic relations with it was France. Now it is said that both Canada and Italy are trying to recognise the People's Republic of China and to establish with it diplomatic relations.

A similar tendency is noticed in Japan. Should Italy and Canada establish diplomatic ties with China it would be interesting to the world from several points of view, said the editorial.

First of all, it went on, both Italy and Canada are countries which often follow the United States policy on international issues. After Britain and France they will be the next big Western countries to extend official recognition to the People's Republic of China.

It will also be interesting to note whether relations between the United States and these two countries will be affected in any way following their recognition of the People's Republic of China. The editorial recalled the United States policy on the Chinese membership and representation at the United Nations in this connection.

Another interesting thing will be to see whether Italy and Canada will sever relations with Formosa following recognition of China. The editorial recalled that the People's Republic of China has never consented to a two China policy and is not likely to establish relations with a country which also has diplomatic ties with Formosa.

Should Italy and Canada sever relations with Formosa this will be another diplomatic setback for the regime in Taiwan.

Yesterday's *Blah* in its editorial welcomed the success of the fish breeding project undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Recently the ministry announced that a limited quantity of carp bred at the Deraunta canal is on sale at several shops in the capital. Some peoples the editorial recalled, were rather pessimistic about the project when it was first launched.

These people should change their

mind when they try some of the fish now available. However, the editorial said the process of distribution and sale of the fish should be reviewed.

It said at the present the ministry supplies only three shops at the capital. This is hardly enough in a sprawling city. Smaller quantities of fish should be distributed to a greater number of shops in convenient localities.

The prices are too low to be realistic. The editorial suggested that carp should be selling at least at a rate of Af. 10 per pound rather Af. 2.5 at which it is selling at the moment.

Unless the price is raised with state is not as responsive to the limited supply at the present.



The Egyptian daily *Akhbar El-Yom* reported that talks on possible recognition of People's China by Canada would be held in Cairo shortly by Chinese and Canadian diplomats.

The paper said Canada had not yet given an official reply to Chinese proposals to hold such talks in the Egyptian capital, but agreement was said to have been reached in private.

The negotiations would also deal with terms of an early exchange of diplomatic missions between Ottawa and Peking, the daily said.

Canada and China both have embassies in Cairo.

There was no immediate comment from the embassies concerned.

Pravda Saturday described the present American troop manoeuvres in Bavaria as an undertaking which shows the spirit of dangerous games on the part of certain people who want to see the rattle of weapons become part of international politics.

The paper commenting on the fact that the manoeuvres were taking place near the Czechoslovak border said they were "closely linked with the endless attempts by Western reaction to exert influence on Czechoslovakia for NATO purposes."

Al-Ahram, the semi-official Cairo daily, yesterday bluntly stamped Monday's public hanging of 15 spies in Iraq as untimely in view of current French and Soviet initiatives towards a Middle East settlement.

In a first editorial comment five days after the event, *Al-Ahram* em-

phasised that Iraq was a sovereign state and that the legality of the death sentences handed down by the Iraqi court could not be questioned.

However, it said, "the execution of 15 persons in public is not a heartening sight nor an occasion for celebrations."

Al-Ahram went on "It was not timely for these hangings to take place at a time when an international conference of solidarity with Arab peoples is being held in Cairo, and when a more active phase in efforts towards the liquidation of the sequel of Israel's aggression is initiated through significant moves by France and the Soviet Union, which make it possible to define the positions of all sides concerned."

The circumstances surrounding the executions and the way they were carried out were "dilettante" the paper said.

But on the other hand, *Al-Ahram* emphasised that the 15 hanged were members of an espionage ring that had organised the flight to Israel of an Iraqi pilot aboard a Soviet-built Mi-21 helicopter bomber. The fact that this most powerful arsenal of the Arab countries had fallen into Israeli hands had considerably influenced the outcome of the 1967 war, the paper said.

It also emphasised that Israel had no right to speak on behalf of all Jews, and pointed out that "the nine executed Iraqis were Jewish agents, and it is thus Israel herself which is responsible for their death."

Afghan abroad

The majority return home after studies

By Shafie Rahel

No one knows how many Afghans are in the United States. But estimates show that there may be between 600 and 800 Afghans who are either students, diplomats or immigrants.

Afghan diplomats in the United States as officials of the Afghan government perform their duties within their official limits and return home at the end of their terms of service. In their social and cultural life, they are typical Afghan families who lead as close to the kind of life they led at home mixing with one another in the same atmosphere of cordiality and closeness common to the joint family system of Afghanistan. Tastes and attitudes are very much what they would be if they were in Kabul.

Student and immigrant offer food for thought. There are roughly 400 students from Afghanistan in the United States, most of whom have been in the country for more than three years. Almost all are on United States scholarships. There are a few students from wealthy families who most all are on United States at their own expenses and who have been sent by the Afghan government.

More than half of them are graduates of Habibia High School. But since more students here are studying English you can now find a wider representation of highschool graduates.

Afghan students normally experience three phases of development in the United States—and to my mind anywhere in the world—from the time of their arrival: orientation, marked by complete immaturity, adoption and readjustment.

Orientation is a period of mixed feelings, attachment for the past values and uncertainty for the future. It is marked by youthful emotions. During my recent trip to the United States I had the pleasure of meeting students who belonged to these categories.

New arrivals complain of the new surrounding. They are very homesick. They look tired, sleepless and nervous and often regret having left home. They stick to other Afghans and talk about Afghanistan all the time.

This is the most difficult period in the life of the students. Some students however, adapt

themselves so well that it is difficult to distinguish them from the rest of the crowd. They speak flawless American English, are as much in a big rush as Americans, dress for the right occasion and even cough, smoke, and sit just as Americans do. Often it is very hard for these students to return.

A majority of the Afghan students however, do return home. This number was much lower before 1959 and the introduction of democratic reforms in Afghanistan. Most of these students were on Afghan government sponsored scholarships. Thus the majority of those Afghan students who have not returned to Afghanistan belong to the period before 1959.

Even then, the number of Afghan students who have not returned to Afghanistan at the end of their studies is much lower than any other country. Afghanistan's neighbours have lost a much higher percentage of students than we have. Of the 72,000 students from India at least 40 per cent have not returned home. Of the 25,000 Iranian students one quarter have stayed in the United States. The same is true for Pakistani students.

Remnants of colonialism

Human problems of immigration

When immigration becomes an international problem it is almost inevitably one which produces deep emotions, together with a strong tendency for each party to see no point of view except his own.

The reason is that at the personal level intense human suffering can be caused, multiplied many, thousand times in the total sum, while at the State level sensitive questions of sovereignty are involved.

With regard to the emigration of Asians from East African countries where their trading or work permits are not to be renewed, it is natural that the leaders of those countries should take advantage of the Commonwealth conference in London to explain their case to the British Government and public.

And it is quite understandable that the Governments of those countries should wish progressively to Africanise their trade and commerce, in which Asians built up a preponderance in colonial times.

But inevitably action on these lines must be at the expense of those Asians who did not take the opportunity to accept the full citizenship of their countries of residence that was offered to them on independence. What could seem more normal and logical than that the various governments should expect those Asians that hold British passports to emigrate to Britain and be received there?

This case has been fully and fairly reported in Britain and, as a result, large sections of the British public have been disappointed—and sometimes indignant—that the East African governments do not appear to have made a corresponding effort to understand the British point of view.

Since the post-war wave of immigration began, Britain has taken some 750,000 Commonwealth immigrants, a figure which has been brought up to around 1,000,000 by

natural increase.

This is a contribution to the problem of emigration from developing to developed countries, which is quite unrivaled anywhere in the world, and is even more remarkable in view of Britain's smallness.

Of course, difficulties and tensions have arisen. Yet on the whole the British people are proud of what has been achieved in the absorption of this great number of people of different races and cultures.

Successive Acts have been passed to prevent racial discrimination where possible by persuasion, but necessary by legal sanctions.

The Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1962 restricted the intake of immigrants, but not of legitimate dependents, to the extent that was necessary to ensure that work and amenities were available, and that equal treatment for all immigrants, old and new, with the rest of the population would be maintained.

In March last year, as a result of a wave of Asian immigration from Kenya, a second Act was passed to bring under control people who had retained United Kingdom citizenship at the time their countries became independent but who had otherwise no direct personal connection with Britain. The British Government provided for the issue of up to 1,500 vouchers to such people, in addition to the 8,500 employment vouchers already available to applicants from other parts of the Commonwealth.

These figures do not include dependents of voucher holders, or dependents following immigrants who had previously settled in Britain. The actual total intake last year was in the region of 5,000 voucher holders and some 50,000 dependents.

In discussions during the Commonwealth Conference the East African leaders pressed Britain's Secretary of State for Home Affairs

James Callaghan very hard to give an undertaking that Britain would be responsible for all Asians holding British passports. Callaghan repeated that Britain had never deemed responsibility for these people but could not, for obvious reasons, undertake to receive them all in an uncontrolled flood.

According to British figures, there are 110,000-120,000 Asians holding, or entitled to, British passports: in Kenya 40,000 in Uganda, 20,000 in Tanzania, 7,000 in Zambia and 5,000 in Malawi. Africanisation processes are strongest in Kenya. The problem is also urgent in Uganda, but perhaps rather less so in Zambia. There is no urgency in Tanzania or Malawi.

World public opinion supports Callaghan's stand. It feels that the demands made on Britain should take account of all the circumstances.

For example, Britain promised passports to those Asians wanting them at the time of independence which probably avoided a panic exodus, just when the East African economies were most vulnerable. It was hoped that confidence would build up and that, as economies developed, only a fairly small proportion of Asians would find it necessary to emigrate.

Britain expected that, in any case, whatever movement did eventually take place would be arranged in order to avoid hardship to individuals and embarrassment to governments.

When action by the East African governments seemed likely to bring a sudden increase in the number of Asians wishing to go to Britain, the Press inevitably reported developments in East Africa as fully as those in London. It seemed that administrative delays had prevented many applicants for local citizenship from getting it.

(Continued on page 4)

Paradoxes of the times

Tribalism in European politics

By C.L. Sulzberger

An odd feature of this epoch is the parallel drive for bigger supra-national organisations such as the Common Market or what Moscow fondly calls its "socialist commonwealth" and that for smaller tribal groupings. One must view currently riotous Northern Ireland against this paradoxical background.

To be sure religion, which has figured in bloody disagreements since earliest days, plays its intensely sad role here as Protestant extremists battle a Catholic minority demanding fully civil rights. But this religious aspect in turn derives from past historical differences between a Protestant British Empire and a multi-racial Catholic Irish colony that only received independence after World War I.

Nor was independence complete. Partition split the ancient Irish land into a predominantly Catholic southern republic and a largely Protestant Ulster in the North which remained part of the United Kingdom even if it has partial local government.

The two pieces have never managed to agree on common policy, although their prime ministers have met.

Resurgence of tribalism in contemporary Europe is an unexpected but widespread development. Britain is infected by North Irish, Scottish and Welsh nationalism. If all varieties of clan dynamism were to succeed, one could foresee a day when border peoples would paint themselves blue and create a Pict Republic.

This trend isn't limited to the Continent's offshore island, which de Gaulle bars from "Europe". In Spain, Catalan and Basque nationalism simmer. French Bas-

ques are less restive. But Breton nationalists conspire. Belgium is riven by the Walloon-Flemish dispute.

A small group of Swiss in the Jura mountains wants autonomy from Bern. The Teutonic peoples, willy-nilly, are divided into West and East. Germany and Austria in Italy there is a South Italian separatist movement. As if it didn't have trouble enough, Czechoslovakia has just divided into two autonomous Czech and Slovak halves.

Yugoslavia made a concerted effort to its various elements by creating six separate sub-republics: now the Albanian minority in its new claims with more. And the differing "nationalist" movements in European Russia—renowned Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Ukrainians in the Asiatic USSR the problem multiplies.

The origins of European tribalism are involved. They derive from the tribes who once scrambled out of Asia and dug themselves into this continent's forests and swamps. Their inherited differences are often rendered tangible by the persistence of vestigial languages like Basque, Welsh or (may Saint Patrick forgive me) Gaelic.

Most of these clan societies—the various groups of Goths, Scythians, Vandals, Lombards and Celts—were slowly hammered together into nation states by time and tough rulers. Only thus did the various Alemans, Teutons, Nemtsi and Franks become what we now call Germans.

But atavism runs strong in the human mind and the melting pot process never fully encompassed Europe. Furthermore, it was com-

plexed by dynastic rivalries and religious differences which often, preached war in the name of peace. Tribal influences were further stimulated when the dynamism ran out of Europe. Great empires dissolved and central governments were exposed as weaker than tradition had assumed.

In the 19th century there is only one obvious solution to the problem: creating a new and broader power centre; either federal or confederal. Such, indeed, is the implied dream of the Common Market, which now seems fated to remain limited to a "club" of six nations with no external political authority.

It had been the hope of many statesmen, above all in small countries, that inherited quarrels could ultimately be settled by making them within a single, large administrative arrangement. Dublin, for example, muted its quarrel with London over the Irish partition, hoping that both Irelands as well as England could join inside a united Europe.

But this has not occurred, nor is it likely to happen soon. The very absence of overall regional federation appears to stimulate localism and to revive quarrels that are less bitter because they lack contemporary logic.

All over the world one can see similar disputes—black versus white racism in the United States, Francophone versus Anglophone in Canada, Biafran against Nigerian, or here in bisected Ireland, Orange Protestant versus Green Catholic. Areas unwilling to become bigger and stronger by centralised union seem fated to become smaller, weaker and more quarrelsome by disunion.

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Kabul shop employs sales girls

Although women have become active in many areas since the veil was abolished about a decade ago very few are to be seen working in shops, restaurants and hotels. The main occupations in which women are interested in include teaching, nursing and clerical work.

However, Miss Afifa, Miss Parween Rahimi and Mrs. Torpekai Hashimi are three exceptions to this rule. They have broken with the convention and are working as sales girls in a recently opened ladies and gents apparel shop.

The shop which has no name as yet except St. Michael, a famous trademark in the clothing business, belongs to two enterprising partners, Abdullah Younsi and Jalil Rashid Zadeh. The shop which is like a miniature Marks and Spencer Department is situated opposite the Blue Mosque in Sahre Nau.

While one cannot find all the items in a typical Marks and Spencer store all the essential items are there. The shop has a limited quantity of tights, brass, slips, girdles, shoes, sweaters, blouses house coats, rain coats, gloves, handbags, for women.

The three young ladies at the counter are contributing a great deal to the prestige and efficiency of the shop. Miss Afifa, a teacher at Kari Abdullah School, has agreed to work during the winter holidays at the store.

She likes the job so much, that she hopes she will be able to continue part time after the new academic year starts. She is a graduate of the Zarghoonah high school and always been against inactivity and lethargy which dominates the life of both teachers and students during the holiday season.

She has always been found something useful to do during the winter but this is the first time that she has had regular employment which she finds very interesting.

Mrs. Torpekai Hashimi is the mother of three children. She first worked in the Women's Institute. She likes the job at the St. Michael because it is not only more interesting but also financially rewarding. She has some economic problems which she hopes to solve in time by working here, even overtime if necessary.

None of the girls working at the shop speak any foreign languages. Asked if this was a handicap, Mrs. Hashimi said it wasn't because "most of our foreign customers can



Mrs. Hashimi gives a bit of feminine advice to a male customer shopping for his wife.

speak Dari and besides every item for sale has a price tag".

The general idea of running a shop on the pattern of Marks and Spencers is to cut out a great deal of the bargaining between the sales staff and the customers that is very common here, she said.

Miss Parween Rahimi is a student at Aisha Durani high school. She said working at the shop would not interfere with the progress of her studies because she will make up for this at night and study twice as hard.

If she is able to continue with the work after school opens on a part time basis, she said, it would be a good change during the day and freshen up her mind for more vigorous studying in the evening.

Asked if her parents approve of her working, Parween said, "of course, I took the job with my parents full consent and they are happy so far".

The proprietors are hoping that in time they will be able to expand the shop, move into a bigger building with a larger floor area, and to employ more saleswomen.



Mrs. Hashimi helps a customer select a housecoat.

Dior collects major honours at this week's fashion show in Paris

Major honours at this week's Paris fashion collections went to Maro Bohan of Christian Dior, according to most professional buyers.

Buyers felt his "pleated skirts, blazer jackets, shirtwaist dresses, and new patchwork prints would be the most commercially successful look of the season.

Other designers received with enthusiasm were Yves Saint Laurent, Nina Ricci and Hubert de Givenchy.

Reaction to Saint Laurent's new high rise pants, worn with long midcalf-length coats, was sharply divided, though Algritrics acclaimed his beautiful gypsy evening gowns, made like patchwork quilts, and his all-beaded short dancing dresses.

Nina Ricci's adaptations of the 1930's look, with long tabular jackets worn over short pleated or flared skirts and her V-neck, wrap-around surplice dresses, also won applause.

The Jeanne Lanvin collection rated high, although many critics felt Julie Francese Cray's nude effects, with short boleros or sleeveless vests worn without a bra were too daring for the average woman.

The new couturier, Ektor, who inaugurated his Paris fashion house last Wednesday under the patronage of Sir Nicolas Sekers, the British textile manufacturer received a mixed reaction.

Many critics considered his trouser and tunic ensembles, worked in bold patterned fabrics, the newest fashion approach to come out of Paris. Others felt his costumes were too flamboyant and not very wearable.

The dominant theme of this week's collections featured simple, the silhouettes, made of sheer fabrics without heavy and complicated inner constructions.

Every house featured pants, ranging from Saint Laurent's new high-waisted trousers worn with

long redingotes or trench coats, to Lanvin's all-pleated, tartan kilt pants, little boy shorts and cuotte skirts.

All designers, with the exception of Chanel, keep hems well above the knees, ranging anywhere from four inches (10 centimetres) at Dior to six eight inches (15 to 20 centimetres) at Lanvin and Cardin.

The shirt dress also emerged everywhere, with long sleeves, high neckline, and easy belts or ashes above the pleated skirts.

Dior often combined narrow and wide pleats in the same model, especially effective in the new patchwork prints made of multi-patterned small geometric designs in a single colour on a white background.

Paris designers believe that evening is the time to cut loose after the simplicity of daytime fashions, and formal clothes are more exotic, more stylised and fanciful than ever.

There are seen through fabrics that veil the bare bosom, or more subtle effects lined with flesh-toned chiffon. There are cutouts, portholes, bare midriffs and wide v-decolletes that bare most of the bosom.

The lower part of the bosom is often flimsied beneath tiny high-necked halter bodices or boleros, with wide, bare midriffs above sarongs or skirts.

A totally covered up look for evening wear emerges as the opposite extreme of nudity.

Dior repeated his supple crepe all-pleated shirt dresses with long sleeves and high necks in floor-length formal models.

Saint Laurent's gypsy dresses made of riotous coloured patchwork patterns have long, full sleeves and prim, high necks.

Paris colours are lights and bright. White leads off, with lots of navy, accented with white trimming, and a revival of light grey at Dior.

Press On Women:

A gentleman never sits ...

Isiah, Anis and Caravan dailies during the week published letters from their women readers on the inconvenience which the women face when travelling on city buses.

The city buses were introduced in this city not too long ago. Probably city buses here are not older than 25 years in Kabul. They came in an era when the women were still wearing the veil.

As a result of this women and men passengers were segregated on the buses. The four front seats were assigned to the women passengers on all buses and the front door was not to be used for getting on or off by men.

Only a small number of women used the bus in those days. As a result more often than not the front

Pairs fashion show

Guy Laroche, in his new collection shown in Paris Thursday used double skirts, tunics, apron panel, mock boleros, and lot of elbow midriffs. Many street suits have a braessiere or suntop made of matching fabric beneath the funnel shaped skirts and long jockets with shirred waistline.

There are many nude innuendos without any actual nudity. Bra tops are worn under sun apron or jumper style dresses, with straps criss crossing the bare backs. There are all embroidered sheer evening dresses in transparent fabric worn over flesh coloured slips, and sexy crepe shirt dresses for formal wear slit from the fiber to the hipline.

Laroche, who has always been noted for beautiful embroideries, uses concentrated jewelled effects on everything from the far western leather pants, matching a leather bra and bolera jacket, to the exotic formal ensemble featuring Turkish harem pants in greymousseline with solidly embroidered crystal and rhinestone bodice.

By A Staff Writer
seats remained vacant. There was no line on men sitting on the seats assigned to women, but for a few years men did not dare use them.

Then came the women's emancipation from the bondage of veil and their increased involvement in activities outside the home. The number of women working in offices, factories and those attending schools and universities increased many times.

Soon the four front seats could not accommodate the women's passengers. Men, who had abided by the rule voluntarily refrained from using the women's seats were not willing to give the back seats to the women, overflowing the front four set seats.

The men, however, started using the front door.

Women are now upset with the situation but the letters published this week in the city's papers fail to make any proposal, as to what

Madam, My Madam

Household economy

I felt an earthquake, madam when you spoke of the fifteen year old grey sweater you still have. As to how many times you wear it in a year, I have no queries. But I will swear by all the saints that it is an occasional affair.

Whether the sweater itself is of superb quality and has withstood the crunches of cockroaches, heat of summers, and wind and snows in winter, is of no interest.

It is your ability to be able to bring out the sweater on time in winter from the cupboard, which is by far older than the sweater I assume. That is an imaginative move.

The quality of the sweater may be excellent, but apparently the texture and design fail to meet the taste of your 15 year old daughter.

Otherwise she would have lost it long ago in her school gymnasium. Brave, madam, for the historical preservation of a personal item. But, could you tell me, of all the belongings you have had, in all these fifteen years, you have conscientiously, as you pointed out, preserved this personal item?

Is it by a fluke of household management, or extreme adapting of protective measures that you have been able to keep and wear a sweater for so long a period in a housewife's life?

It is, madam, that you are trying to have symbol of your good family management before your teenage daughters or is it sheer sentimental attachment that has added to the long life of the sweater?

Whatever it is, I am curious to see this particular piece of clothing. Although you spoke highly of the sweater, I did not see it on you. Either it is so lovely that you do not want to spoil it by wearing it at the parties, or it is so old and out of style that it does not meet your standards for parties. In both cases it is as good as not having it at all.

My thought were in tides when the subject of the sweater was brought up. I wondered, and still wonder, how many more such items you possess so that the claim for continuity in wearing taste can be defended.

Throughout the long conversation, which was unpredictably enjoyable to a married man like me, the 15 year old sweater was the hero, its protection was the plot, and the human and natural onslaughts to grab it from you, the drama.

I am happy it had a happy ending and that you are still in possession of one of your highly regarded belongings.

The climax of the intellectual discourse on the grey woollen sweater was the comment you husband made on a related subject, madam. He said your jewelry got old much

sooner than the sweater and was discarded more often than any other personal item you have.

What a way to economic, mad-

A culinary visit to Jordan

Jordan cooking resembles that of Lebanon and Syria and is infinitely more appetising than the international variety. The innumerable mezze (hors d'oeuvres) nearly always include nuts and humus (boiled and pounded chickpeas mixed with herbs and sesame oil), eaten as a dip with khubz (Arabic bread). Other good dishes: babaghanouj (egg-plant blended with sesame); mahsi (cabbage or vine leaves stuffed with chopped meat and spiced rice), shikh el mahsi (stuffed baby marrow)—all vegetables are excellent.

As everywhere in the Middle East, lamb and mutton are the best meats, beef the worst; pork, for religious reasons, is more or less unobtainable except in European-style hotels. Very good are kebabs (cubes of lamb grilled on skewers with onion and tomatoes) and koftas (minced lamb with flavouring of snobar (pine kernels) and chopped parsley), grilled in the same way as kebabs. An entire sheep roasted over a pit and accompanied by vast quantities of saffron rice sprinkled with pine kernels and eaten with the right hand only, is the principal part of the mansaf, the great traditional feast of the Bedouin, but a more modest mansaf can also be found in towns. Chickens are also good—mousakham is an entire fowl, covered with onions, the herb called summark and oil, and then grilled on bread.

Among sweet dishes baqlawa, which is everywhere in the Middle East, kanafa (a pastry filled with white cheese and hot syrup), which is also eaten at breakfast time. Fruit: oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes and dates.

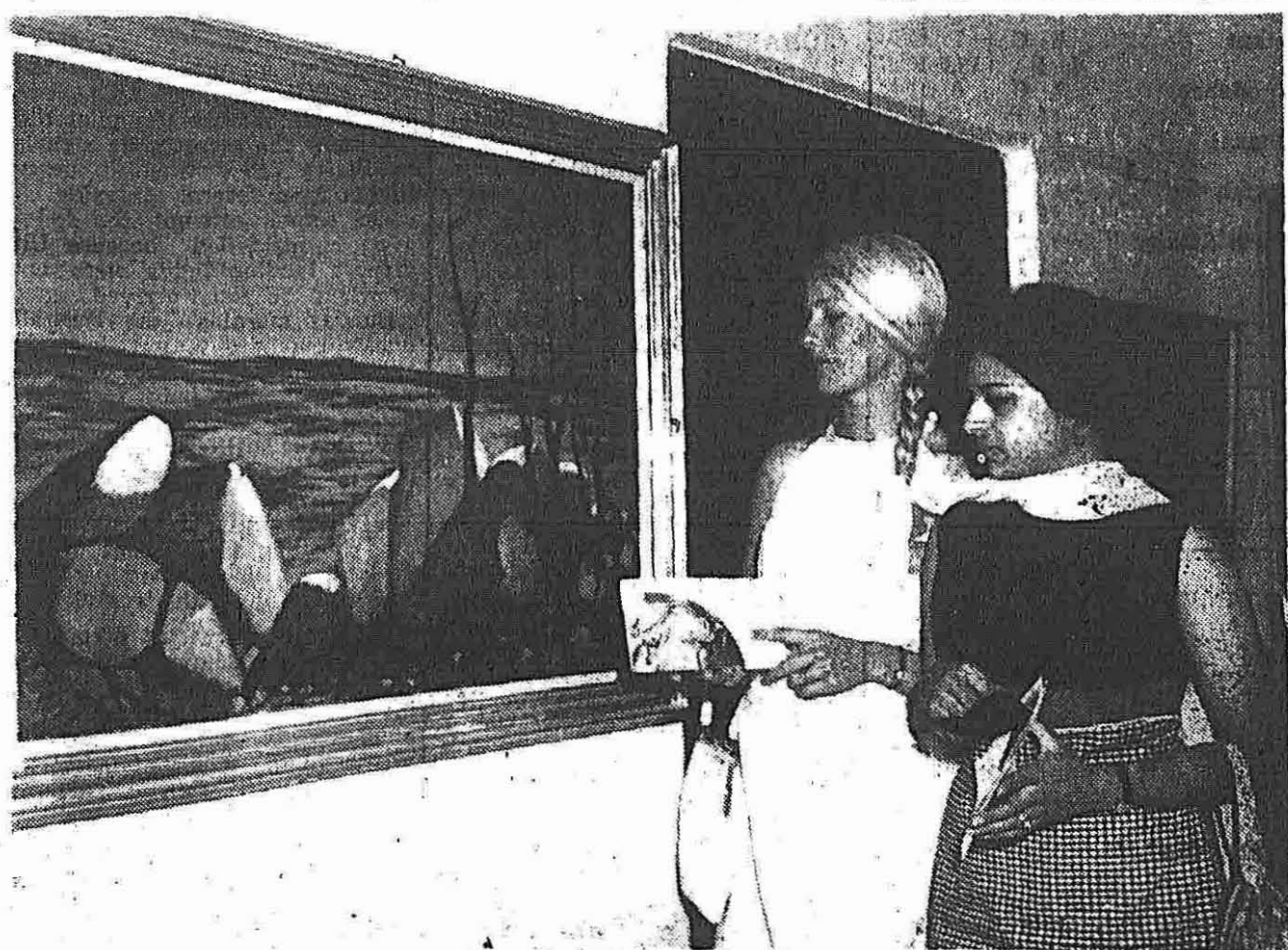
Drinks: tea, sometimes flavoured with mint, and thick coffee, sometimes with cardamom seeds, are both very good. Beer is brewed locally by Amstel. The red and white wines Latrun and Cremisan are quite drinkable and not expensive. Arak is the absinthe-flavoured spirit.

Saving children's lives by food knowledge

A grant of £11,000 has been made by the United Kingdom Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee to help the Save the Children Fund (SCF) continue its work at the Mulago Hospital "Muanamugimu" Nutrition Clinic of Kampala, Uganda, which has been described as unique in Africa.

The unit, originally started in 1966 with a grant of £22,000 by SCF under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, is fighting to eliminate kwashiorkor, the most common form of malnutrition, by means of early diagnosis, treatment and nutrition education.

Thousands of children in Africa between the ages of 1 and 3 die from kwashiorkor. And very large numbers suffer from a mild form of the disease which is often difficult to diagnose and which reduces their ability to resist infections, especially measles, and retards their physical and mental development.



Austria is expanding its cultural ties with Asian countries. Here an Austrian girl and a friend enjoy a art exhibition.

All About Women

Airlines

TUESDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES	FLIGHT TIME
Kabul, Kandahar, Herat	FG-230 0830
Kabul, Kunduz, Mazar	FG-107 0900
Kabul, Tehran, Beirut	FG-205 1530
ARRIVALS	
Amritsar, Kabul	FG-305 0830
Moscow, Tashkent, Kabul	FG-605 1220
Mazar, Kunduz, Kabul	FG-108 1350
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul	FG-231 1540

Bakhtar Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURE	
Kabul, Kunduz, Taluqan, Faizabad	BL-03 0830
ARRIVAL	
Faizabad, Taluqan, Kunduz, Kabul	BL-04 1420

TMA:	
DEPARTURE	
Kabul, Beirut	TL-204 0900

Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:

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Kabul, Jade Maiwand
Anwar, Karte Parwan
Nasim, Karte Char
Nouri, Jade Andarabi
Maiwand, Labe Daria
Itefaq sec, Jade Maiwand
Nader sec, Jade Maiwand
Nader Pashtoon, Jade Nader Pashtoon
Nauri Hashemi, Share Nau
Afghan, Jade Nader Pashtoon
Farid Asri, Jade Maiwand
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Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, northwestern, western and central regions will be cloudy and other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Laghman, Jalalabad and Bost with a high of 16 C, 61 F. The coldest area was Shahrak with a low of -31 C, -23 F with chance of rain and snow. Yesterday Kunduz, Ghazni, Fariab, Lal, Gardez, Herat, Bamian and North Salang had rain and snow. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was -7 C, 19.5 F with clear skies. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 to 10 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	2 C -8 C
Mazare Sharif	-1 C -9 C
Herat	30 F -17 F
Kandahar	6 C -7 C
Ghazni	43 F 19.5 F
Fariab	7 C 3 C
North Salang	-4 F 37 F
	1 C -11 C
	34 F 12 F
	-4 C -16 C
	25 F 3 F
	-6 C -14 C
	21 F 7 F



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope colour film dubbed in Farsi: **THE TAMING OF THE SHREW** with Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton, Sunday and Monday at 7:00 p.m. in English.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi: **HE-LEOPIER SPIES** with Robert Vaughn and David Nollaun. Saturday at 7 p.m. in English.

UN Economic Commission for Africa opens 9th session

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 3. (AFP).—Representatives from 41 African states and three European countries will gather here today for the opening of the 9th session of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which also celebrates its 10th anniversary.

The session will begin at 1230 GMT, attended by Emperor Haile Selassie and United Nations Secretary General U Thant. The three European countries represented will be Britain, France and Spain.

Home briefs

HERAT, Feb. 3. (Bakhtar).—The Herat provincial Agriculture and Irrigation Department has begun construction of a workshop for maintenance of tractors. The workshop will cost Af. 300,000. The money has already been appropriated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

BAGHLAN, Feb. 3. (Bakhtar).—During the last two months 31,000 children and adults were inoculated against small pox in various parts of Baghlan province. Inoculation teams are continuing to make rounds of the villages in various woleswalis.

MAIMANA, Feb. 2. (Bakhtar).—Improving the prison conditions for the inmates and finding larger and better sales outlets for the products of the prison's industrial shops were discussed at a meeting yesterday presided over by Fariab Governor Mohammad Ebrahim Abasi.

World Briefs

SANTA BARBARA, California, Feb. 3 (AP).—Vast oil slick continued to expand along the coast Sunday from an offshore well shaft leak that is releasing 21,000 gallons of oil a day into coastal waters.

The oil has streaked the ocean from the drilling platform, 9.6 km off Santa Barbara, for almost 804 km, reaching south to port Hueneme. It was heaviest near the platform and coast guard spokesman said little oil could be found on beaches.

PATNA, India, Feb. 3. (Reuters).—The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, may invite the former Congress President, R. K. Karanjia, to join her cabinet as a deputy prime minister, it was stated yesterday.

Nijalingappa, the current Congress Party president, told reporters he would have talks with Karanjia on the question of his joining the cabinet, possibly as a deputy prime minister.

Mrs. Gandhi already has one deputy prime minister, Morarji Desai, who is also finance minister. A former Chief Minister of Madras, Karanjia has not so far held any cabinet office in the central government.

BEIRUT, Feb. 3. (AFP).—Security measures at the airport here were tightened yesterday after an Iraqi national was found to be carrying two hand grenades in his baggage.

All people leaving and entering the airport were carefully searched. The Iraqi was arrested and handed over to military police.

Centuries worst drought threatens South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 3. (Reuters).—South Africa is in the grip of a drought that threatens to be one of the worst in its history.

A government official has warned that within a few days the drought may be as severe as that of 1960, the worst of the century.

The official, Dr. Kenneth Penzhorn, chief director of field services in the department of agriculture, has asked the army to supply transport to carry water to the hardest-hit districts.

The drought has so far hit mainly the Cape province and Natal, but dam levels in the northern part of the country have sunk so low that many farmers there are relying on boreholes for their water.

Representatives from 18 UN specialised organisations will attend as experts. This ninth session will provide the opportunity for a general summing up of the ECA's work since it was created in 1958.

Executive secretary Robert Gardiner will present a 182 page report which is an attempt to sum up what has been done in Africa for the last ten years, what the ECA has done during this period and what remains to be done.

The wide-ranging conference agenda takes in practically all sectors of the continent's economic activity. Another important item will be the sharing of ECA posts between French speaking and English speaking Africans.

At present 65 per cent of the ECA staff are English speaking and only 35 per cent French-speaking. The proportion is even more in favour of English speaking Africans in the senior posts, 78 per cent and 22 per cent.

Meanwhile U Thant who arrived here yesterday morning will preside over luncheon for all senior ECA officials and African ambassadors accredited here.

U Thant will also have talks with Emperor Haile Selassie on questions concerning the United Nations and Ethiopia, which will probably include the Middle East and Nigeria.

On his arrival from London, U Thant told reporters that he had discussed with British Foreign Minister Michael Stewart "the prospects of a meeting of the big four" powers to seek a solution to the Middle East crisis.

France to hold referendum on senate reform

QUIMPER, Brittany, Feb. 3. (Reuters).—General de Gaulle announced Sunday that a referendum would be held this spring to decide on regional and senate reform.

The general, in a speech here, gave no date for the referendum, which will be a vital test of his popularity.

Although the text of the proposed reforms have not been published, General de Gaulle said that modernisation of French life depended on giving local authorities a bigger saying in planning.

As part of the reform, the senate, long a target of Gaullist criticism, is expected to be stripped of its legislative functions and to become a purely consultative body.

General de Gaulle made his speech here towards the end of a three-day tour of Brittany.

IRC food supplies get into Biafra after 3 weeks pause

COTONOU, Dahomey, Feb. 3. (AFP).—An International Red Cross "transall" freight plane last night succeeded in flying a cargo of rice and medical supplies into Biafra's Uli airport, it was reported here Sunday.

The flight was made after an unsuccessful attempt earlier in the night when the aircraft was forced to return here because it had not been given landing permission by the Biafran authorities.

Yesterday's successful flight followed two successful attempts during the two previous nights.

It also ends the more than three-week break in Red Cross flights into Biafra which started when the Equatorial Guinea authorities banned flights from Santo Isabel on the island of Fernando Po.

The first attempt to get the new airlift operating failed two nights ago because the pilot did not know the secret code signals by Biafra to distinguish mercy flights from federal air raids.

The second attempt, the following night, failed because Uli airport landing lights were not lit when the plane arrived.

Sunday morning the Transall finally managed to put down at Uli and unload its cargo of 12 tons of rice, salt, baby food, and medicine.

With the airlift finally opened, Red Cross officials here hope rapidly to step up the frequency of flights with finally six aircraft shuttling in and out of the breakaway state carrying food and medicine for the war victims.

On their return just before dawn, the crew of the Transall said they had been met at Uli airport by a Biafran senior officer.

They said that the aerial situation in the region of Uli seemed calm and that there had been no bombing there a week.

Asked about other mercy flights, the crew said they had learned that planes chartered by church and other aid organisations were carrying out 18 landings every 24 hours.

Red Cross officials here were



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Remnants of colonialism

Human problems of immigration

(Continued from page 2)

While East African leaders in London were accusing Britain, by strong implication, of racial discrimination, reports from East Africa suggested that the authorities and people there were not always blameless. People in Britain contrasted the Kenya Government's ban on Asian emigrant organisation with the freedom allowed to immigrants in Britain to organise, demonstrate, and even lead, major demonstrations on subjects as far removed from immigration as, for example, Vietnam.

India and Pakistan have always made clear that they regard these Asian holders of British passports as solely a British responsibility. But at the same time they have shown themselves willing to take some of the emigrants providing Britain acknowledges ultimate responsibility for them.

Involved in this problem to the extent that if Britain for humanitarian reasons is moved to accept

large numbers of Asians from East Africa beyond the annual quota of 100 voucher holders, plus dependents, the numbers admitted from other Commonwealth countries might have to be correspondingly reduced.

It is unfortunate that the dispute flared up during the Commonwealth Conference. Critics of this institution in Britain—and it must be admitted that their numbers are increasing—seized the opportunity of describing it as a pressure group from which Britain should withdraw.

Nothing could be farther from the thoughts of the British Government. Its members attending the Conference described it as being, on the whole, a very good and useful one.

However they, like the Governments of the 27 other Common-

wealth countries, have a public opinion and an opposition to contend with. Sections of both are particularly vocal on the subject of immigration.

The more the British Government is able to demonstrate that Britain's difficulties are understood in the countries of emigration, the easier it will be for it to make its maximum contribution to the solution of this problem and get the full cooperation of the British public in doing so.

CAR FOR SALE

A Buick car model 1963, 8 cylinder, automatic transmission, in good condition, is ready for sale. Contact Turkish Embassy office from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. everyday. Tel 20540.

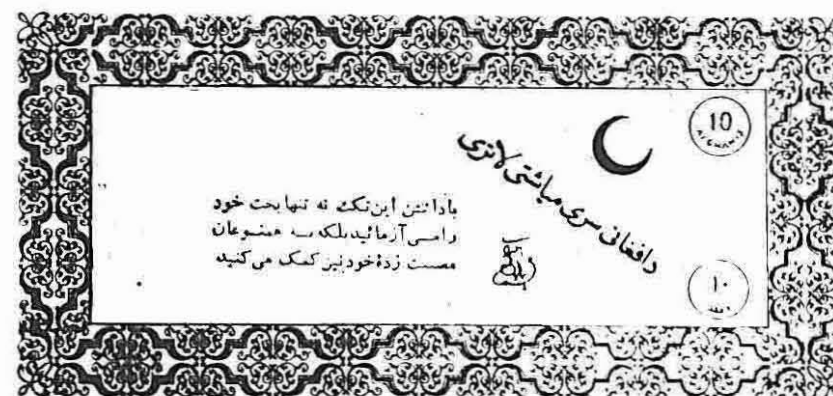
Police notice

All resident foreigners are kindly requested not to hire servants, cooks, gardeners etc. in their offices and homes until they acquire police permission.

Employers are also urged to keep with them the identification card, the employee's home and present address, and to have the employees introduced to them by someone who will guarantee to find the employee in case he leaves without permission or prior notice.

This notice had been given once before but during the year the police have had difficult experiences because some individuals have not paid heed to the request.

Be a winner even when you lose.



We have been selling lottery tickets for years at Af. 10 a piece because unlike other lotteries no one loses in Afghan Red Crescent Society raffles. You may be lucky and win one of our brand new cars, an expense paid trip to Beirut or Tehran, or cash prizes up to Af. 150,000. Even if you aren't lucky you still win.

Your money adds up to the society's ability to do a better job wherever and whenever its help is needed.

Buy Afghan Red Crescent Society Lottery Ticket. They help.